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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1872. NO. 51.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper be taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. Bills sent in ordinary letters frequently miscarry. Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

Allegheny County.

The Official Returns.

Grant's Majority 16,791!

The Return Judges of the Presidential election met on Friday, at the Court House, for the purpose footing up the returns. Colonel Casper Gang was seen President, and Messrs. R. C. Elliott, James Case and W. R. McClintock, Secretaries. The es cast for Electors in the several districts are en in the table.

The total vote cast for President was 34,901- inst 42,561 cast for Governor in October last—a ling off of 7,360 votes. Grant's vote over that d for Hartranft was only 78. Greeley's vote falls ow that cast for Buckalew 7,425.

The following table shows the aggregate vote cast President in the four grand divisions of the nty:

	Grant.	Greeley.	Maj.
tsburgh	8,560	3,550	4,910
egheny	5,678	1,901	3,677
roughs	5,103	1,711	3,392
wnships	6,305	1,993	4,312
Total	25,846	9,055	16,791

The new wards of Pittsburgh cast 3,223 votes for int, and 1,128 for Greeley, giving a majority of 95. The total vote of the consolidated city was: int, 11,683; Greeley, 4,678.—Grant's majority, 7,005.

The vote for Governor, in October, was as follows:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Maj.
tsburgh	8,385	6,231	2,154
egheny	5,423	3,420	2,003
roughs	5,096	2,836	2,260
wnships	6,868	4,003	2,865
Total	25,771	16,490	9,281

The increased vote for Grant, over that cast for rtranft, is as follows:

	Grant.	Hartranft.	Inc.
tsburgh	8,460	8,385	75
egheny	5,678	5,422	56
roughs	5,103	5,096	7
wnships	6,305	6,868	Dec. 63
Total	25,846	25,771	Inc. 75

The vote cast for Buckalew and Greeley compares follows:

	Greeley.	Buckalew.	Decrease.
tsburgh	3,550	6,231	2,681
egheny	1,901	3,420	1,519
roughs	1,711	2,836	1,125
wnships	1,993	4,003	2,010
Total	9,055	16,490	7,435

These figures show that while the Republicans on whole increased their vote over that cast for vernor—a result not generally anticipated—the mocratic vote fell off nearly one-half.

ollowing are the figures in detail, with the vote a for Governor:

DISTRICTS.	Governor. 1872. Hartranft.	Governor. 1872. Grant.	President 1872. Greeley.
PITTSBURGH.			
t ward	373	357	393
d ward	411	266	417
d ward	257	186	261
h ward	286	291	413
h ward	152	496	189
h ward	648	383	621
h ward	1,010	1,000	516
h ward	588	240	622
h ward	249	242	237
h ward	144	316	149
h ward	87	259	65
t ward, 1st precinct	306	231	197
h ward, 2d precinct	261	221	256
h ward, 1st precinct	248	162	205
h ward, 2d precinct	70	88	67
h ward	310	293	349
h ward	250	294	244
h ward	193	361	216
h ward	202	95	197
h ward, 1st precinct	578	415	559
h ward, 2d precinct	74	65	85
h ward	323	152	223
h ward	281	221	281
t ward, 1st precinct	374	142	367
t ward, 2d precinct	14	11	16
t ward	169	49	185
t ward	192	151	128
d ward, (Ormsby)	278	201	240
d ward, (E. Birmingham)	328	228	376
d ward, (E. Birmingham) 1 p'c	110	94	111
d ward, (St. Clair)	158	218	180
d ward, (Birmingham) 2 p'c	299	491	344
d ward, (Birmingham)	342	193	369
d ward, (S. Pgh.)	261	193	191
t ward, (Allentown)	161	80	114
t ward, (Mt. Wash.)	269	97	245
t ward, (Monongahela)	74	70	80
d ward, (W. Pgh)	93	187	83
d ward, (Lower)	157	454	149
d ward, (Temp ville)	200	148	187
ALLEGHENY.			
t ward	609	307	635
d ward	1,004	488	1,048
ward, 1st precinct	142	78	131
ward, 2d precinct	349	349	336
ward, 3d precinct	404	249	456
ward, 2d precinct	288	231	209
ward	209	102	207
ward	561	407	579
ward	323	376	316
ward	288	161	201
ward	131	147	127
MONONGAHELA.			
zabeth	181	80	165
dlock	150	155	156
vickley	191	80	206
rgetown	234	213	249
kerport	176	122	206
st Elizabeth	52	44	72
ville	125	41	118
ingdale	122	33	116
levieu	74	14	69
ona	48	18	53
ck	199	61	199
nfield	108	29	98
tfield	76	22	79
TOWNSHIPS.			
nock, 1st precinct	74	58	83
nock, 2d precinct	99	39	99
n	130	100	134
n	261	163	233
abeth, 1st precinct	114	72	103
abeth, 2d precinct	21	24	17
abeth, 3d precinct	45	16	32
abeth, 4th precinct	120	23	120
on	192	202	202
nson, 1st precinct	37	20	34
nson, 2d precinct	108	46	102
on	123	106	138
kill	65	57	66
win, 1st precinct	80	53	86
win, 2d precinct	188	53	177
1, 1st precinct	81	28	73
1, 2d precinct	63	99	74
andless	85	89	80
Deer	154	62	166
er St. Clair	82	61	72
th Fayette	120	90	139
ville	58	14	37
ler, 1st precinct	118	96	105
ler, 2d precinct	57	43	59
on	91	60	87
kins, 1st precinct	271	85	260
kins, 2d precinct	151	69	145
on, 1st precinct	93	60	87
on, 2d precinct	99	60	86
ersailles, 1st precinct	88	51	79
ersailles, 2d precinct	43	34	46
ersailles, 3d precinct	61	61	70
erson	235	116	216
riers	202	93	203
ley	104	148	101
rve	76	44	72
wden	169	58	155
	63	39	65
Deer	168	42	184
ana, 1st precinct	159	76	169
ana, 2d precinct	178	120	194
er St. Clair	148	76	163
th Fayette	140	66	166
Kley	36	18	31
ture	141	101	130
land	73	45	78
ton	194	61	197
pton	96	53	89
1st precinct	36	18	37
2d precinct	53	32	75
stle	48	69	53
rson	171	107	178
olm	127	54	132
vard	46	60	57
	46	49	55
h Versailles	149	159	139
	82	102	83
	102	53	92
Total	25,771	16,490	25,846
	9,281		16,791

CRIMES.

The Wickedest Man in Ohio.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTERVILLE, OHIO, November 8, 1872.

old man named Aaron Benham was arrested ay on a charge of bastardy, filed by two sisters. ectively seventeen and nineteen years of age. are now inmates of the Infirmary and in a ul condition. Benham has been married three s, and is at present a widower. He was tried ly before a magistrate and held to answer in the t of Common Pleas. In default of $1,000 bail was taken to jail. He will be punished to the extent of law. He is said to be one of the ediest men in Ohio.

A Forger Arrested.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 8, 1872.

is afternoon a German named Colifert, from York, registered at the Phillips House, was ar- ed, charged with forging a draft for three thou- dollars on a bank in Indianapolis. On being ified by parties from Indianapolis, he acknowl- d his guilt. He is in jail, and will be taken back Indianapolis by the Chief of Police from that city. reward for his apprehension was $150 and hended in.

Probable Homicide by a Woman.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

DODSON, O., November 8, 1872.

omas Brake, a brakeman of the Cincinnati, ilton and Dayton Railroad to-day, in an alter- on with Mrs. McGuire, whose daughter he had wooing contrary to the parents' wishes, re- d bruises about the head and chest from a club h may prove fatal.

oman Goes to the Rescue of Her Hus- band and Kills His Assailant.

SEVILLE, November 8.—On Wednesday night s Hazel, lawyer, visited the house of a man Shaffer, living near Anderson depot, on the ville and Chattanooga railroad. He and for some time a wordy dispute which ended in a Estel got the advantage, and was punishing ter severely, when Mrs. Shaffer interfered and ked Estel with a knife. Estel died on Thursday e wound.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

om Lake Michigan over the lower lakes and New and to Middle Atlantic coast, clear weather and lowsterly winds, and in the northwest southwinds, falling barometer and partly cloudy ther, extending southeastwardly to lower Ohio y. In the Gulf States northeasterly to northerly winds, threatening weather and rain, exto South Atlantic coast.

Barn Burned at Dennison, Ohio.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, OHIO, November 8, 1872.

large barn near this place, belonging to Alex. eston, was entirely burned last night, with its ents, consisting of a large quantity of grain and and a full stock of agricultural implements. origin of the fire is still a mystery, as none of family had been at home for several days.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL AND ESTIMATED RETURNS.

Grant's Majority 126,554.

Official returns received from counties indicate majorities as given below,—in every instance far exceeding the estimates in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. Counties marked with a * gave Democratic majorities in October:

	Grant.	Greeley.
Allegheny	16,791	.....
Armstrong	2,219	.....
Butler	1,851	.....
Clearfield	.....	359
*Cumbria	294	.....
*Jarion	254	.....
*Fayette	1,218	.....
Mercer	2,106	.....
Philadelphia	45,446	.....
Somerset	2,112	.....
Venango	1,704	.....
Washington	1,911	.....
*Westmoreland	693	.....
Greene	.....	956

The above counties show a majority for Grant of 75,604, a gain over Hartranft, in October, of 47,438. Reported majorities in the remaining counties give Grant 51,250, indicating a total majority in the State of 126,554.

The fifty-two counties not yet heard from officially gave Hartranft 7,021 majority.

Election Results.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE STATES.

TENNESSEE.

Greeley's Majority Not More Than Ten Thousand—Contest for Governor Close.

NASHVILLE, November 8.—Full returns from counties outside of East Tennessee, amounting to about one-fourth of the State, give Greeley 4,265 majority. In the same counties in 1870 Brown, Democrat, had 9,695 majority, Greeley's loss 5,390. If his loss be no greater in the remainder of the State his majority would be about 15,000, but Grant's gains in East Tennessee will probably reduce it to ten thousand. The increased vote in the counties heard from over 1870 is about 12,000. Freeman, Republican, for Governor, was behind Grant and Maynard in East Tennessee, which will probably re-elect Brown by a small majority, though Freeman is now 15,000 votes ahead. Additional returns make no change in speculations as to the result for Congressmen.

VIRGINIA.

Grant's Majority Probably Three Thousand—Five Republican Congressmen Elected.

RICHMOND, VA., November 8.—Sixty-eight counties and cities have been heard from, most of them official. The Republicans gain in those. If the Republican gain is in the same ratio in the remaining counties Grant's majority will be about 3,000. First, last and estimates elect, for Congress, Smith, Platt, Stowell, and Thomas, Republicans, and possibly Segar, Republican, for Hunton's district, who is opposed by Braxton. The Conservatives elect Hunton, Harris, White and Bowden.

MARYLAND.

Greeley's Majority Less Than Fifteen Hundred—Two Republican Congressmen Elected.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Further returns received to-day from the counties on the eastern shore place beyond doubt the election of Wilson, Democrat, in the First Congressional district, by over five hundred majority. The delegation stands four Democrats and two Republicans. Corrected returns received to-night reduce Greeley's majority in the State to less than fifteen hundred.

GEORGIA.

Greeley's Majority Small—Result for Congress.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 8.—Seventy-four counties, polling 60,000 votes, give Greeley a majority of 5,621. The vote for Governor in seventy-four counties only reached 1,664. Glenn, Democrat, for Congress, is defeated in the Fifth district by a small majority. Freeman, Radical, is elected. Young, Democrat, for Congress, is elected from the Seventh district; Bell, Democrat, from the Ninth; Wright, Democrat, from the Eighth; Harris, Democrat, from the Sixth, and Blount, Democrat, from Fourth. Rowis, Democrat, is probably elected in the First district. Others not certain.

ARKANSAS.

The State Certainly Republican, with Two Congressmen and the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, November 8.—The election of Asa Hodges, Republican, is conceded in the First district, over Gough, Democrat, by about 2,500 majority. Snyder, Republican, is re-elected in the Second district by about 1,500 majority. Gunter, Democrat, is elected in the Third district by about 2,000 majority. Returns from half the State give Baxter, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 2,500. His election is thought to be certain, as also the entire Republican ticket, with possibly one or two exceptions. The Legislature is Republican.

ALABAMA.

The State for Grant by Four to Six Thousand.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 8.—Grant has carried Alabama by from four to six thousand majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. Four and probably five Republicans are elected to Congress. The aspect of the Legislature is doubtful, but four votes will cover the majority either way.

LOUISIANA.

The Liberals Carry the State by a Small Majority.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Returns, mostly unofficial, from forty-four parishes outside of New Orleans give the Republicans a net majority of 6,473. The same in 1870 gave a net Republican majority of 19,489. The remaining eight parishes in 1870 gave a net Democratic majority of 2,500. About one-fourth of the city vote is counted, and gives the Liberals a net majority of 3,354. The Liberal State ticket is undoubtedly elected.

TEXAS.

The State Goes Democratic, with Four out of Six Congressmen.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, November 8.—The election closed at five P. M. to-day. Returns from the interior are incomplete. The State is largely Democratic with four out of six Congressmen. Gairdner, one of the Democratic county ticket and Representative for Houston is claimed by both parties. Austin is ahead for permanent location of the capital, but the result is doubtful.

INDIANA.

Grant's Majority Over Twenty-Two Thousand.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 8.—Official returns from seventy-two counties, with reported and estimated majorities from the twenty others, give Grant 22,104 majority.

MAINE.

Republican Majority So Far Over Twenty-Eight Thousand.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 8.—Official returns from three fourths and fifteen towns show a majority for Grant of 28,325.

Steamer Katie Sunk in the Mississippi—Loss $193,000—Insurance $40,000

MEMPHIS, November 8.—The steamer Katie, which left here last night for New Orleans, with a large passenger trip and 4ii bales of cotton, struck the wreck of the Lucy Holcomb at the wharf at Helena this morning and sunk in seven feet of water. She can be raised, and the wrecking boat Eckert has been telegraphed for.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—The steamer Katie struck the wreck of the Lucy Holcomb, at Helena, this morning, and sunk in ten feet of water. She had 400 bales cotton and 150 passengers. No lives were lost. She was about two years old, and cost $193,000. The boat was insured for $40,000—in Cincinnati $20,000. She was owned by Montgomery, of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—The latest reports from Helena state that the Katie lies easy in seven feet of water and can be easily raised. There is no danger to the cargo, except three hundred bales of cotton in the hold. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer John Kyle. The wrecking boat Eckert has been telegraphed for to raise her.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Captain John Canon, Lexington, Kentucky, owner of one-third of the steamer Katie, which sunk to-day at Helena, has insurance on her in Cincinnati offices to amount. There are other interests insured to the amount of $7,000 in the Enterprise of this city. The Franklin, of Wheeling, has a small risk on the Katie.

The Chicago "Journal" Editors Fined for Contempt of Court.

CHICAGO, November 8.—In the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, to-day, Charles L. Wilson, proprietor, and Andrew Shuman, managing editor, of the *Evening Journal* of this city, were fined, the former one hundred and the latter two hundred dollars, with costs, for contempt of court in publishing an editorial commenting upon the court in connection with the Rafferty murder case. The Chief Justice, in imposing the fines, said the court had no desire to inflict a severe penalty, but the dignity of the court would be accomplished if they showed the press that it cannot be permitted to attempt to influence the decision of cases pending in the courts.

Horse Stealing on a Large Scale—The Thief Captured.

CLEVELAND, O., November 8.—Within a week the police have been working up a case of horse stealing, and to-day they captured twelve horses, six buggies, one wagon and a large quantity of harness, all stolen by one man, named Kittoe. He commenced, last April, stealing the horses in an adjoining county, and selling them in this city. The man hearing the police were on his track, fled to Detroit, where he was arrested yesterday and brought to this city.

The Political Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Coroner's jury met to-night, and proceeded to investigate the facts attending the political riot at the Sixth ward polls last evening. Several witnesses testified that the first shot was fired by a negro. Without concluding the examination the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow. No arrests have been made. The evidence to-night proved that the firing was unprovoked and attributable to bitter political feeling.

The Funeral of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—City Councils yesterday afternoon appointed a joint committee of ten to confer with the military authorities relative to the funeral of General Meade, which will take place on Monday. Both branches of the City Councils will attend the funeral in a body. Independence Hall will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—A large meeting of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia was held in City Hall to-day, Mayor Stokely presiding, at which a testimonial to the late General Meade, reciting his virtues as a citizen, and his record as a soldier, was adopted.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

McNamara & Co.'s wholesale boot and shoe store in Cincinnati, was damaged $10,000 by fire; insured for amount of $5,000. Myers & Co., in same building, lose $8,000.

Delegates representing all the Southern steamboat trades, leave New Orleans on Sunday to attend a general convention of steamboat men at Cairo, November 18th. Captains Bordeaux and Pegram accompany the delegation.

The express car of the American Express Company, on the western bound train of the Michigan Central Railroad, caught fire on Thursday night between Dunkirk and Erie, Ohio, it is supposed from a spark from the engine, and with the contents was entirely consumed. Loss heavy, but amount not stated.

The steamships America and Anglia have arrived out.

The Board of Directors of the Short Line Railroad, at Louisville, last night, elected Gen. John Echols, of Virginia, President of the road, vice Dr. Newton Craig, resigned. The choice gives general satisfaction and confidence.

Marche's picture frame manufactory, No. 294 West Twenty-sixth street, New York, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss over $40,000.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin 36.

Among the sales which Messrs. Haines Bros. report since last bulletin, we mention the following: George Brenneman, Esq., Port Perry, bought a Steinway square piano; Capt. John McCloskey, Perry, bought a Steinway square piano; Mrs. Annie C. Curry bought a Steinway upright piano; Henderson Davis, Esq., bought a Steinway upright cabinet grand piano; Thomas Atterbury, Esq., bought a full carved square grand piano, ebonized case.

One piano every hour. Such is the startling announcement recently made by Steinway & Sons, unquestionably the largest piano manufacturing firm in the world—the justly earned fame of which instrument is not confined to America, but is worldwide, for large and increasing numbers of them are exported, not only to Europe, but to every civilized portion of the globe. They are to be found throughout South America and Australia, in India, China and Japan; they are heard in the royal palaces and the best saloons of Paris, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and also now in the most refined and fashionable families in the United States.

The Western Depot is at Lieber & Bros., No. 122 Wood street.

THE annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Thursday evening, November 21st. Rev. George J. Mingens, Superintendent of New York City Missions, will address the meeting, besides others whose names are not yet announced.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Progress at Various Points.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., November 8, 1872.

The horse disease has reached here and is spreading rapidly. Twenty-eight horses are under treatment.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The horse disease is said to have appeared in Springfield, Illinois. The situation here is essentially unchanged. A number of deaths are reported to-day, but from the stables where horses have been carefully attended and not permitted to work the reports are very favorable.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Ten or twelve horses in Matthew Smith's livery stable, corner Longworth and Race streets, exhibited symptoms of epizootic influenza to-night. It is not certain it is the epidemic, but much alarm is felt.

The Possibilities of Loss by the Horse Disease.

From present indications there is ample reason to fear that the horse distemper may overspread the whole country, and be the cause of immense losses to the people. A few figures on the subject will be of interest. There are about nine millions of horses in the United States, valued at six hundred and sixty millions of dollars. If but *one per cent.* of these should be carried off, making 90,000 horses, it would entail a direct money loss of $8,000,000—two per cent., or two deaths out of every hundred, would bring a loss of over $15,000,000, and three per cent., which is the mortality in some cities, swells the loss to nearly $20,000,000. This is in addition to the heavy loss of the daily earnings of the vast proportion of the horses that are disabled and cannot work. Such figures may have their uses in some quarters not yet reached by the disease. Humanity should be the only stimulus required in order to insure the use of such preventive measures as better treatment, less labor, cleaner stables, &c., but the mouth side of the case may reach some people who seldom look at any other.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Assured Success of the Producers' Agency—Price of Oil Established at $4 75 Per Barrel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 8, 1872.

The grand finale appears to have been reached this afternoon, and the refiners are beginning to appreciate the magnitude and stability of the enterprise known as the Producers' Agency. The agent of the Standard Oil Company received orders this afternoon to purchase three thousand barrels of the agent of the Producers' Agency, at the agency price, $4 75 per barrel; also offering to agree to buy oil from the agency and to one other. This afternoon's sales were at $4 75. In the meantime subscriptions to the stock of the Producers' Agency continue to flow in rapidly. The capital subscribed will reach nearly $1,175,000 now.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Statement of Another of the Survivers.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The steamer Morro Castle arrived this afternoon, bringing in some survivors of the disabled steamer Missouri, burned at sea October 22d. Wm. Jones, a sailor, states: On Tuesday, October 22d, at 9 A. M., the cry of fire was raised, and its origin supposed to be in the forehold, near the gratings. At this time all hands were reefing the foretop-sail. It was blowing a gale from east northeast. The first and second officers were on deck at the time, and were ordered aft astern to attach hose to the donkey pumps. We set to with a will, but inside of twenty minutes it was found the ship must be abandoned. Most of the passengers were at breakfast at the time, but on hearing the cry of fire they hurried on deck. But little there was to save. Provisions, water and boats launched, one of which was burned; one was capsized with 17 passengers on board, and went bottom up with ten sailors on it, and the one in which my comrade and I were saved. We remained around the ship for one hour, but owing to the heavy sea found it impossible to render any assistance. We saw the burning ship up to about midnight two. There were about thirty-seven passengers and fifty-four of the crew. Before leaving the burning ship we did everything we could to assist those in the swamped boat. The captain and officers acted with the utmost coolness, and everything was done to extinguish the fire.

The signatures of other survivors corroborates the story of Jones.

LAKE DISASTER.

Vessel Lost With All on Board.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 8.—The barge Forest Queen, from Saginaw, laden with lumber, while in tow of the tug Burlington, during a gale last night was run down and sunk off Point Abino. The breakwater and is supposed to be lost with all hands. The barges Kentucky and Star of the North, which were in tow of the tug, were also cut loose at the same time. The former is water logged, and the latter is dismasted. Portions of the wreck of the Forest Queen were seen by the crew of the Kentucky.

Steamer Katie Sunk in the Mississippi—Loss $193,000—Insurance $40,000

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CINCINNATI, November 8.—Captain John Canon, Lexington, Kentucky, owner of one-third of the steamer Katie, which sunk to-day at Helena, has insurance on her in Cincinnati offices to amount. There are other interests insured to the amount of $7,000 in the Enterprise of this city. The Franklin, of Wheeling, has a small risk on the Katie.

The Chicago "Journal" Editors Fined for Contempt of Court.

CHICAGO, November 8.—In the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, to-day, Charles L. Wilson, proprietor, and Andrew Shuman, managing editor, of the *Evening Journal* of this city, were fined, the former one hundred and the latter two hundred dollars, with costs, for contempt of court in publishing an editorial commenting upon the court in connection with the Rafferty murder case. The Chief Justice, in imposing the fines, said the court had no desire to inflict a severe penalty, but the dignity of the court would be accomplished if they showed the press that it cannot be permitted to attempt to influence the decision of cases pending in the courts.

Horse Stealing on a Large Scale—The Thief Captured.

CLEVELAND, O., November 8.—Within a week the police have been working up a case of horse stealing, and to-day they captured twelve horses, six buggies, one wagon and a large quantity of harness, all stolen by one man, named Kittoe. He commenced, last April, stealing the horses in an adjoining county, and selling them in this city. The man hearing the police were on his track, fled to Detroit, where he was arrested yesterday and brought to this city.

The Political Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Coroner's jury met to-night, and proceeded to investigate the facts attending the political riot at the Sixth ward polls last evening. Several witnesses testified that the first shot was fired by a negro. Without concluding the examination the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow. No arrests have been made. The evidence to-night proved that the firing was unprovoked and attributable to bitter political feeling.

The Funeral of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—City Councils yesterday afternoon appointed a joint committee of ten to confer with the military authorities relative to the funeral of General Meade, which will take place on Monday. Both branches of the City Councils will attend the funeral in a body. Independence Hall will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—A large meeting of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia was held in City Hall to-day, Mayor Stokely presiding, at which a testimonial to the late General Meade, reciting his virtues as a citizen, and his record as a soldier, was adopted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Vacant Major Generalship.

Baltimore Election Riot--Conflicting Versions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1872.

The Vacant Major Generalship.

It appears to-night altogether likely that General O. O. Howard will receive one of the two important positions now vacant, the Major Generalship lately filled by General Meade, or the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. In regular army circles it is generally conceded that General Howard will be promoted to the vacancy in the grade above his present rank, and that he will then be immediately retired with the full rank of Major General, in accordance with the law authorizing the placing in the retired list, with full rank and pay, officers incapacitated by long and faithful services. This will make another vacancy in the list of Major Generals in active service, for which General Terry or Canby would probably be selected. Placing General Howard on the retired list would, however, render him ineligible under the existing regulations for the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for which he is strongly pressed by the united peace and religious influences. A delegation of prominent representatives of religious societies, engaged in civilizing and christianizing the Indians, called on the President to-day and urged that General Howard be assigned to the command of the Military Department of New Mexico and Arizona, relieving General Crook.

Will Attend the Funeral.

President Grant, accompanied by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, will attend General Meade's funeral in Philadelphia on Monday.

B.

The Baltimore Election Riot.

Accounts differ concerning the beginning of the election riot in Baltimore yesterday. The Democrats maintain that the firing came entirely from colored Republicans, a charge which was the result of a conspiracy to shoot Jonathan Waters, a notorious Democratic politician, who had figured conspicuously about the polls during the day and made himself very obnoxious to colored Republicans. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that during the day a number of ruffians from the Seventeenth and other wards were present about the polls intimidating colored Republican voters, and that Waters, colored Democrat, was acting with these men, flourishing a revolver and acting very offensively.

Harbor Improvement.

The commission appointed in compliance with a resolution of the last session of Congress, to make a survey and present plans for the improvement of the harbor and water front of this city, has completed its work and perfected the details of two methods by which the city may gain the advantages of a good harbor. One contemplates a break-water, running from the west end of Sandy Hook up the river, and the other the filling of the flats and extension of the city to the present channel.

Fifth Auditor's Report.

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury has just completed his annual report, which shows that during the last year 14,405 accounts, involving $720,079,758, were settled by that office. This is a falling off during the year of four thousand accounts and nearly one hundred million dollars.

Torpedo Experiments.

Admiral Case left last night for Newport, R. I., where he will spend several days witnessing an important series of experiments in torpedo service.

Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

The second trial of Mrs. Wharton for poisoning young Van Ness, will begin at Annapolis January sixth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

A number of the diplomatic corps met at noon to-day called in a body upon the President, to tender their congratulations upon his re-election. They were received in the parlor adjoining the Executive, and Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their households, as follows: Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish; Attorney General and Mrs. Williams; Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary Cowen, of the Interior Department. Of the diplomatic bodies corps there were present Count Bernstorff, Minister, and lady; Bacque Bey, Turkish Minister, and lady; Senor Plasencia, Spanish Minister, and lady; Kund Von Schlozer, German Minister; Osi, Freyre, Peruvian Minister; Count Corti, Italian Minister; M. de Hiibner, French Minister, and others. The Minister from that country being absent from the city; M. Mac Williams, Minister; Admiral Polo, Spanish Minister; Mr. Stenersen, Swedish Minister; Senor Garcia, Mexican Minister, and Secretary Republic; Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, and a number attaches of various legations. They each congratulated the President in turn, and subsequently afterwards there was a very cordial, social reunion, lasting about half an hour, after which the distinguished company withdrew.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VISIT HIS PARENTS.

The President, after attending the funeral of General Meade on Monday in Philadelphia, will go to Covington, Ky., to visit his father and mother, who are very aged and infirm.

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury has made his annual report to the Secretary. He makes no recommendations, but his work during the year in his office, showing that 15,405 accounts have been adjusted during the year, involving $720,071,758.

GEN. MEADE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is rumored in army circles that Brigadier General O. O. Howard will be promoted to the grade of Major General, made vacant by the death of Meade. He will be retired immediately with the full grade of Major General, on account of long and faithful service now wrought by the death of Meade. The vacancy as General Howard will still leave a vacancy in the list of Major Generals, which will probably be filled by the promotion of General Terry, the senior Colonel.

NAVY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The annual report of J. W. King, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been published, with the report. It embraces several subject of importance to the navy and to marine engineering.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

A Season of Unexampled Prosperity.

In an article reviewing the season of inland navigation now drawing to a close, the New York *Bulletin* states that it has been the largest and most profitable that has been known for many years. All the vessels on our inland waters have been employed, and at very remunerative rates. Ship-owners, therefore, are obliged to compete with each other for business, have this year imposed their own terms. The ordinary rate for transporting corn from Chicago to Buffalo, in past seasons, was three to four cents a bushel. This year seven cents was the lowest rate, and now it costs shippers fourteen cents for corn and fifteen cents for wheat. These exceptional rates are not limited to the Chicago and eastern trade. The shipments on the upper lakes have been large, and at unusually high rates, while the trade on the rivers has been equally active and remunerative.

The *Bulletin* regards it as "the most satisfactory feature of the navigation season now drawing rapidly to a close, that the activity and increased prosperity of the shipping interests is no delusion to the improvement in the general business of the country. There is

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

A somewhat noticeable political fact, which appears to have hitherto escaped notice, is this: that during the late Presidential campaign only one member of the committee that prepared the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was nominated at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, stood by the principles and the party which was then inaugurated. On that committee, which consisted of five persons, were Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa. The remaining two are dead. Mr. Kasson is the only surviving member who has maintained his allegiance to the principles there enunciated. Him the people have again honored. The others they have rejected.

The Democratic and Liberal journals are engaged in showing how impossible it was for Democrats to support Mr. Greeley—a thing they all ayer was perceived from the beginning. And yet their great effort throughout the canvass was to show how proper a thing Mr. Greeley's nomination was, and how of all men in the world he was the very one to unite the masses. Something has been learned which is not likely to be forgotten by the present generation, and it is this: when party leaders attempt that against which the intelligence and conscience of the people revolt there is no power in the world that can win success. It was an unnatural and dishonest coalition, and it is to the credit of the leaders that they now virtually admit the fact.

It seems to be generally agreed by the New York press that the late election in that city was the quietest and fairest that has been held for many years. Some of the papers, indeed, go so far as to say that last Tuesday was the first time in the memory of any of its inhabitants in which the city cast an honest vote. In districts where, last year, and for many years preceding, men were engaged in repeating and stuffing the ballot boxes, everything was conducted decently and in order. This remarkable change, it is said, was principally owing to the rigid enforcement of the registry law by United States Commissioner Davenport. Four-fifths of the disturbances which have occurred at previous elections had their origin in attempts at illegal voting. This year no such fraudulent practices were ventured upon, for the reason that there was hardly a possible chance of succeeding if they had been essayed. Under the circumstances, therefore, Commissioner Davenport probably feels quite at ease in his mind, notwithstanding the tremendous volleys of abuse leveled at him by the coalition press for his alleged interference with the inalienable rights of the gentry of numberless aliases and inexhaustible votes.

In view of the greatly increased expenses of living which have taken place within the past few years, and of the fact that in the more important offices of the civil service, where the very highest order of business and executive ability and character is needed, the salaries of the incumbents are much below those which are paid by private employers for a similar class of talent, an effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to increase the pay of all officers who are responsible for the efficient and honest transaction of the clerical affairs of the various departments, as well as of those officials who are charged with great administrative duties and trusts. It is stated that a considerable number of the very best bureau officers are now on the point of resigning, owing to their inability to live on the salaries paid them by the government. While it is to be hoped that no such exodus will, consistent with justice and a due regard for the national character, may be observed in all matters pertaining to the administration of the government, there is hardly any room for doubt that if the civil service reform is to be vital and effective, a considerable augmentation of salaries will in some instances have to be made. Integrity and capacity are everywhere worthy of their hire, and if the best is to be obtained, it must be paid for.

The Canadian papers take the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan question with a very bad grace. Pretending to believe that we can have no possible use for that island except for warlike purposes, some of them intimate that the imperial arbitrator suffered himself to be tampered with by our agents, in order to afford the United States an opportunity of gaining foothold for the ultimate prosecution of hostile designs against the Dominion, and through her, against the mother country. All this in face of the fact that England declines to cede Gibraltar to Spain, and, notwithstanding that Prussia is extremely desirous to obtain possession of Heligoland, firmly refuses to yield that island, up. Neither of these possessions is of any use to Great Britain as revenue producing territory; and therefore only thinks of imputing to that government improper designs upon the peace and safety of contiguous countries. The fact is, as shown by the entire series of arbitrations which have lately taken place, that England has been uniformly wrong in her public course with regard to the United States; while Canada is a great overgrown baby, who goes blubbering about at its mother's apron strings when it ought to be earning an honest livelihood for itself. Spoiled children are always ill-tempered.

We made some reference, yesterday, to the general good temper with which the Northern wing of the opposition seemed to meet its overwhelming defeat. It is perhaps a still more gratifying circumstance that the Democracy of the Southern States appear to accept the result of the election in equal good faith, and begin to manifest an apparently sincere desire for the final burying of the hatchet. This augurs happily for the future. Sooner or later the time will be sure to come when the people of those States will look upon the defeat of Greeley as the greatest boon that could possibly have been conferred upon them. Heretofore they have chiefly exerted themselves in trying to save fragments of that which was lost. This was foolish, since in doing so they unquestionably lost much which might otherwise have been saved; but still it was not wholly unatural. Now, however, in view of the manner with which the nation has spoken, they will see that not a vestige of the old system can be preserved, and so will begin to accept and welcome that which they have thus far rejected and spurned. There is no reason to suppose that the policy of the administration toward the South will not be of a broad and generous character, and since the false hopes in which the leaders of that section have in the past clung, and which had the effect of making them jealous and hostile toward the forces and agencies of the new civilization, can have no future existence, they will now be apt to turn their back on the dead past, ignore their unnatural party ties, begin to rise to the level of their opportunity, and thus gradually inaugurate an era of peace and progress of social order and material prosperity.

PHYSICIANS NEEDED.

Wonder is frequently expressed at the universality of the disease now prevailing among the horses. This fact would appear to be one of distinction between an epidemic and an epizooty; that is, a disease prevailing among animals, especially domestic animals, as an epidemic prevails among human beings. However severe an epidemic may be it usually (indeed, we believe, it always) passes by some favored individuals in whatever town or neighborhood it makes its appearance; while a mortality or pestilence that breaks out among cattle passes none by. Though neither a physician nor a "horse-doctor," we may suggest a possible reason for the difference. All such maladies, whether among men or horses, are malarious, or the consequence of some peculiar miasma or quality which has been added to or superinduced in the atmosphere. Just in proportion to the superior vigor and hardihood of the horse he may be supposed capable of resisting any atmospheric influence deleterious to his constitution, so that the ailments have become deeply impregnated with the principle of disease before any horse will be injuriously affected. Then the horses of a city or neighborhood, though differing in strength and disposition, probably differ from one another much less than human beings, in what is called constitution. There are, generally, no invalids among them, and whatever may be their different circumstances and fortunes, they all possess the same or nearly the same capacity of resisting outside influences injurious to health. Hence, any principle in the atmosphere powerful enough to produce disease in one of the race, has the same effect on the others, and the contagion or infection sweeps all before it. Thus among the first horses in New York attacked by the prevailing influenza were Mr. Bonner's high bred, luxuriously stabled, and perfectly groomed trotters.

We charge nothing for the suggestion.

Some of the newspapers referring to the prevalent influenza have made very just and much needed remarks as to the disgracefully careless and cruel manner in which horses in our cities are often lodged. Indeed, it is a matter of amazement that horses so housed retain any measure of health or live half the number of years during which they are found serviceable. But as the brutes are able to offer neither protest nor complaint, we look for no improvement in this matter as the immediate result of the malady or of any comments to which it may give rise. The needed reform can come only from the importation or education in the country of competent horse physicians. A pestilence which raged among the horses of Europe near the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the means of directing the attention of owners of the animal to the need of physicians qualified by science and experience, not only to treat his maladies, but to teach the ignorant how his health might be preserved. The governments of France, Germany, Holland, Spain, etc., took up the matter, and the result in a few years was such a knowledge of the horse as placed modern Europe in that respect on an equality with ancient Greece and Italy. America, until lately, utterly neglected the subject, and even now the great interest is so imperfectly understood that a properly educated horse physician is hardly to be found in the entire United States. And when one thinks of the horrible recklessness with which free American citizens slaughter themselves with quack medicines, one can easily fancy how they make their ailing horses suffer by their fancied skill in the art of healing.

PITTSBURGH HORSES.

Horse owners in Pittsburgh deserve credit for the intelligence and humanity with which they have acted in reference to the disease at present prevailing among their four-footed servants. Animals attacked by the influenza are for the most part at once withdrawn from work, and whatever energy they possess is thus left free to contend with and resist the malarious influence to which they are exposed. To speak of any credit or merit in such treatment of the diseased horses might seem a mere platitude in the absence or in ignorance of the very different course pursued by proprietors in some other cities. In New York, for example, the suffering beasts were made, in many cases, to do their customary work as long as they were able to stagger over the ground. The managers of some of the street railroads and stage lines especially outraged decency and humanity in this way, apparently regarding their horses as mere machines, if we should not rather suppose that their owners found it simply impossible to overcome the fascination of their daily gains. Like genuine gamblers, they weighed the chances that the beasts might survive the brutality against the certain loss from suspension of income, and took the risk without reference to the torture of the cattle. In Pittsburgh, owners have been wiser and more merciful; they have done better for themselves, as well as more effectually consulted the public convenience, as more horses will be saved and the survivers will be sooner ready for active service in consequence of their prompt withdrawal from work. We may remark, by the way, that there is no other city on the continent where the horse performs a more important or distinguished part in trade and industry. Next to steam, he is the chief agent in the city's prosperity and life, and Pittsburgh is with good reason proud of her horses. Their number, size, strength, symmetry and general adaptation to their work afford a common subject of remark to visitors. And, though they have no Mr. Bergh to protect them, it must be admitted that upon the whole they are not ill treated. Instances of brutality and gross cruelty may from time to time be witnessed, but they are less frequent than formerly; perhaps the vague imagination of the existence of a society with a long name, known to have been organized here some years ago, may have somewhat to do with the reform. Could Pittsburgh horses give expression to their sentiments on the subject of the treatment they receive from their owners, their chief ground of complaint would most likely be the heaviness of the work required of them. In a state of nature, or when he is well taken care of, and only tasks below his strength are imposed upon the horse, his average age ranges between thirty and forty years. But in this country a horse that has lived twenty years is held to be very old, and we have been told that the period of service for which the well fed, well groomed and heavily worked horses of Pittsburgh are thought good, does not on the average exceed five or six years. Iron in all its forms is terribly trying to the equine constitution, and coal is not any better.

Spreading the Small-pox.

The latest sensation in Charlestown, Mass., was a peculiar one. There was in the employ of the city a man named John M. Sylvester, whose duty it was to fumigate houses in which small-pox existed, and to take care of patients. About five o'clock last Sunday morning a patient on whom he was attending, and who was in a fit of insanity from the fever, expressed a desire to take a walk. Sylvester wrapped a sheet around him, and took him into the street, barefooted and naked, with the exception of the slight covering, although the air was sharp and cold. Together they promenaded through several streets, visiting a number of stables, the inmates of which were scared badly, all taking the pair for a species and attendant demon, and screaming "help," "murder," etc. The friends of the sick man discovered his absence, hunted him up and took him home, another reliable person being employed to attend him. When the facts came to the ears of the authorities, Sylvester was discharged from the position of fumigator. He received five dollars for each house fumigated, and declared recently that he intended to make his fortune out of the thing this season. He boasts that he has not washed himself for twenty years, and the dirt is incrusted on his neck to a considerable depth. It was his custom, after having been in contact with the most malignant cases, to stand among crowds on the sidewalks, and in the most crowded places. In order to spread the disease and increase the number of his fees.

The people of the burned district in Wisconsin have worked bravely during the past year to retrieve their shattered fortunes, and have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The crops of all kinds have given an abundant yield, and, with but few exceptions, those who returned to farms desolate and unimproved last spring, have an abundance for their own use and a surplus for market. Peshtigo alone will have 10,000 to 20,000 bushels of wheat for sale, and the peninsula a much larger amount. Potatoes gave a very large crop, and are to be had for thirty cents a bushel. The majority of the twenty-seven school houses burned have been replaced, the burned bridges rebuilt, the roads mostly cleared, and houses built for the destitute. The State Legislature came nobly to the rescue, and much of the renewed prosperity of the desolated region is due to its action.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new set of religious sectarians have adopted a special form of worship, and assumed the title of "Christadelphians." They believe the world is to be destroyed the year after next.

A German historian of philosophy has discovered that Empedocles—who, by the way preceded Newton in the corpuscular theory of light—lived and exemplified Darwinism some twenty-three centuries ago.

The newspapers record the marriage of Dr. Kapp with one of his patients. This is one of the best instances on record of Kapp pill ary attraction.

The Commissioners who have been running the boundary line in the Northwest have discovered that the Canadian custom house at Pembina stands on the soil of the United States. Can't we get up a claim for arrears of rent, or insist that customs collected within our limits belong to us?

There are two kinds of people who are glad that the elections are over—people who made money by them and people who didn't. The first are glad because they made the money and can now enjoy it, and the others are glad because they think they have now a chance to make some money, people having got their business with back again.

An extraordinary instance of the inconveniences arising from the horse disease is given. The mail is carried from Calais, Maine, to Machias, a distance of forty-four miles, by a man on foot, no horse being found able to perform the work. It used to be said that steam had superceded horses altogether, or was likely to; but we have found out our mistake.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have applied for an injunction restraining the working of all the opposition lines in the United States, claiming that the operation of such lines under the present system is a violation of the Page patent improvements, all of which are claimed to be included in the Morse system.

The first steamer specially designed for laying sub. marine telegraph cables, has been contracted for at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The vessel will be capable of taking 3,000 to 4,000 miles of cable in one length, and will be employed in the submergence of the English Great Western Telegraph Company's cable, now in progress of manufacture.

Omaha adventurers, returning from the line of the Northern Pacific, say work is to be suspended on that road for two years, for want of funds, and that for some time only one-third of their earnings have been paid to its employees.

An ingenious New Yorker has found a new use for an artificial leg. He worked in a pipe factory and was in the habit of filling his porcelain limb each day with a choice assortment of meerschaums, which he disposed of on his own account. When discovered he had made about $800 by his illegitimate traffic. In this way he was walking off with a goodly share of the profits of the establishment.

A conductor on one of the Maine railroads, who has been employed for twenty years, has rode over 800,000 miles, has never received any injury himself, and never has known of the slightest injury received by passengers or employees of his train during that time.

A bale of human hair has been lately abstracted at a railway station at Hamburg, *en route* for England. The bale, *y tiderable data*, weighed no less than one hundred and forty-one pounds, and it came out that the capillary produce was chiefly derived from lunatic and other asylums, reformatories, penitentiaries, &c., and even some of the prisons of the highest class, as far as penalty goes.

An Arkansas traveler lately discovered two big rattlesnakes engaged in battle. But they were unequally matched, for one was five feet long, with seventeen rattles, and the other six feet with twenty-six rattles. Both were killed—one by the spectator, and the other by his wounds.

A new gas company has been chartered in Troy, New York, which is to manufacture the oxyhydrogen gas. They bind themselves to furnish this gas at twenty-five per cent. less than coal gas, and guaranteed that it shall be much better than the other. It is said that the light is more brilliant than the coal gas light, has a clearer, whiter, pleasanter flame, and that one burner with oxyhydrogen equals six or eight with the old gas.

A rich vein of copper has come to light in the tin, the regions of Utah, and representatives of the Bal. timore copper works are looking after its development.

The card-playing pig will soon be eclipsed by a billiard-playing hen, which is in training in Nebraska.

In one of the fashionable churches in New York a slate, having upon it a list of weddings soon to be celebrated, is kept hanging up, where it can be seen by all comers. It is found that more young ladies attend divine service at this church than any other.

A Massachusetts Sunday school recently undertook the novel task of raising money for the library by contributions of paper rags from the scholars. The evening of the gathering was rainy, but the whole amount of paper rags brought was 1,400 pounds, which will realize about $80.

Englishmen are beginning to discover the superior quickness of the mail service by way of the United States over the service by way of India and Suez. The last mail for England, by way of San Francisco, reached London from Yokohama in thirty-six days, while the Yokohama mail via the Suez Canal was fifty-three and one-half days reaching its destination.

A recent novel, "A Burgundian Vintage," by Amelia B. Edwards, makes the ludicrous blunder of comparing its hero to "an overseer in a Massachusetts cotton field, pacing backward and forward all day long."

The Sophs and Freshmen of Harvard College have signed an agreement to stop hazing, and those under suspension for recent acts of the kind have been recalled.

One of the most prominent of North Carolina industries, that of turpentine manufacture, has lately received a strong new impetus.

The German army is about to be equipped with a new weapon, which is represented to be superior to either the Werder or the Chassepot gun. It is said that the gun will do execution at 1,700 yards, and can be discharged twenty-six times a minute. The arm is light and simple in construction, and this, in connection with its great range and the rapidity with which it can be fired, probably renders it the most effective infantry arm in the world.

There is a possibility, if not probability, that Cuba, the forced union of the Africans, will again assume a proud position in connection with commercial and maritime affairs. The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Suez canal routes place her again in the line of a direct communication with India, and the valuable trade of the Orient promises to find its way through her long deserted canals.

The acting Attorney General has given an opinion in relation to the eight hour law which, in effect, amounts to the fact that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics, now (then) in the employ of the government," and that all who have worked eight hours shall be so regarded, and that they should be paid a full day's wages therefor.

Somebody has dug up a copy of the first edition of Dryden's translation of Virgil, in which there is an engraving representing men dragging a load of hay, while all around are the sick, dying and dead horses—things in fact looking pretty much as they do now. The translation of the third book of the Georgics gives the symptoms of this ancient epizootic, and they are quite similar to those of the present disease.

PERSONAL.

Augustus Watters writes to the Newark *Sunday Courier*: Never did Mr. Beecher appear grand to me as on the occasion of my recent visit. In referring to the Woodhull outrage, I ventured to express my deep sympathy, whereupon, with a quiet uplifting of his iron-like head, he remarked: "My dear friend, I do not need any sympathy." Afterward he remarked he felt troubled for his friends, because they were troubled; but as for himself, he felt perfectly free upon the question. Those calling him to their claims as heirs, and brought suit to have the will set aside, which was tried before a jury. The case turned upon the question as to whether the Indian customs, in such matters, constituted such a marriage as might be recognized by civil law courts, and enforce as legal and binding in all respects. The decision was in favor of the plaintiffs, heirs, and the will is thus set aside. The case is one of great interest, as bearing on similar marriages in nearly all the Western States and Territories.

Among the most effective workers in the Republican ranks, during the great campaign just closed, was Thomas Nast, the artist. His services were simply heartbreaking, and we are glad to observe that the Union Republican Congressional Committee has addressed to him a letter of thanks for the efficient aid which the great party of the nation derived from his splendid imagination and skilful hand. Mr. Nast was not born upon our soil, but there are few among us who are more essentially American than himself, since he only came to the capital as a child who comprehends the American idea of exact and equal liberty and justice to all men, and lends his powers and functions to the establishment of this principle throughout the Republic. The fame the artist has earned the hearty commendation of the whole people.

A sad case of suicide is reported from Dublin, Ireland. The 25th of October had been appointed as the day for the celebration of the marriage of Hubert de Burgh, a young barrister of fine attainments, and Miss Margaret Rogers, the daughter of a magistrate, all of whom moved in the best society. The bridal party went to the church at the hour fixed, but the bridegroom failed to come. Finally, word was received that he had dressed himself for the important occasion, returned to his bed-chamber and cut his throat in five places with a razor. On receiving this sad intelligence the bride put on mourning, the bride being carried home in an insensible condition. No reason is known for De Burgh's rash act.

Apropos of the horse disease, and the use of dummy engines on street railroads, we notice that in some of the principal towns in England traction engines are used for the conveyance of garden stuff, and often produce and manures, to and from the country adjacent. They are generally run at night, but even in that case some of the inhabitants on the routes which they take, complain of the noise, on account of the horses' intake and the trumor they cause to buildings. Some residents assert that it is impossible for them to sleep, and actions in some cases have been commenced against the owners of these engines in the local courts. Of course they could not be run during the day, as they would seriously interfere with vehicles drawn by horses.

It is rumored in North western newspaper circles that the Chicago *Times*, which, it must be admitted, during the late campaign rendered the Republican party excellent service by its indexible opposition to Mr. Greeley, will shortly come out as a distinctive Republican paper, with the view of filling the place heretofore occupied by the *Tribune* of that city. How much credence is to be attached to the report we are unable to state. It is certain, however, that the journal in question has been leaning somewhat toward Republicanism for a considerable time.

The New York *Sun* continues to poke fun at "Dr. Greeley," as it persists in calling the late candidate of the Liberals, wherein it manifests generosity without parallel. Since the defeat it has undertaken to show Mr. Greeley how nobly he has done, and tells him that he "was the best candidate that could have been chosen at Cincinnati." Insatiate *Sun*! will it never be satisfied?

It is solemnly announced by some weather-wise or otherwise authority that "the geese walk sideways," and we must look out for a cold winter. Wonder what animal or bird these meteorological prophets will drag into their service next?

Perry Wyndham, who cut a dash as a cavalry colonel in our late war, is eating a paper in India.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new set of religious sectarians have adopted a special form of worship, and assumed the title of "Christadelphians." They believe the world is to be destroyed the year after next.

A German historian of philosophy has discovered that Empedocles—who, by the way preceded Newton in the corpuscular theory of light—lived and exemplified Darwinism some twenty-three centuries ago.

The newspapers record the marriage of Dr. Kapp with one of his patients. This is one of the best instances on record of Kapp pill ary attraction.

The Commissioners who have been running the boundary line in the Northwest have discovered that the Canadian custom house at Pembina stands on the soil of the United States. Can't we get up a claim for arrears of rent, or insist that customs collected within our limits belong to us?

There are two kinds of people who are glad that the elections are over—people who made money by them and people who didn't. The first are glad because they made the money and can now enjoy it, and the others are glad because they think they have now a chance to make some money, people having got their business with back again.

An extraordinary instance of the inconveniences arising from the horse disease is given. The mail is carried from Calais, Maine, to Machias, a distance of forty-four miles, by a man on foot, no horse being found able to perform the work. It used to be said that steam had superceded horses altogether, or was likely to; but we have found out our mistake.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have applied for an injunction restraining the working of all the opposition lines in the United States, claiming that the operation of such lines under the present system is a violation of the Page patent improvements, all of which are claimed to be included in the Morse system.

The first steamer specially designed for laying sub. marine telegraph cables, has been contracted for at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The vessel will be capable of taking 3,000 to 4,000 miles of cable in one length, and will be employed in the submergence of the English Great Western Telegraph Company's cable, now in progress of manufacture.

Omaha adventurers, returning from the line of the Northern Pacific, say work is to be suspended on that road for two years, for want of funds, and that for some time only one-third of their earnings have been paid to its employees.

An ingenious New Yorker has found a new use for an artificial leg. He worked in a pipe factory and was in the habit of filling his porcelain limb each day with a choice assortment of meerschaums, which he disposed of on his own account. When discovered he had made about $800 by his illegitimate traffic. In this way he was walking off with a goodly share of the profits of the establishment.

A conductor on one of the Maine railroads, who has been employed for twenty years, has rode over 800,000 miles, has never received any injury himself, and never has known of the slightest injury received by passengers or employees of his train during that time.

A bale of human hair has been lately abstracted at a railway station at Hamburg, *en route* for England. The bale, *y tiderable data*, weighed no less than one hundred and forty-one pounds, and it came out that the capillary produce was chiefly derived from lunatic and other asylums, reformatories, penitentiaries, &c., and even some of the prisons of the highest class, as far as penalty goes.

An Arkansas traveler lately discovered two big rattlesnakes engaged in battle. But they were unequally matched, for one was five feet long, with seventeen rattles, and the other six feet with twenty-six rattles. Both were killed—one by the spectator, and the other by his wounds.

A new gas company has been chartered in Troy, New York, which is to manufacture the oxyhydrogen gas. They bind themselves to furnish this gas at twenty-five per cent. less than coal gas, and guaranteed that it shall be much better than the other. It is said that the light is more brilliant than the coal gas light, has a clearer, whiter, pleasanter flame, and that one burner with oxyhydrogen equals six or eight with the old gas.

A rich vein of copper has come to light in the tin, the regions of Utah, and representatives of the Baltimore copper works are looking after its development.

The card-playing pig will soon be eclipsed by a billiard-playing hen, which is in training in Nebraska.

In one of the fashionable churches in New York a slate, having upon it a list of weddings soon to be celebrated, is kept hanging up, where it can be seen by all comers. It is found that more young ladies attend divine service at this church than any other.

A Massachusetts Sunday school recently undertook the novel task of raising money for the library by contributions of paper rags from the scholars. The evening of the gathering was rainy, but the whole amount of paper rags brought was 1,400 pounds, which will realize about $80.

Englishmen are beginning to discover the superior quickness of the mail service by way of the United States over the service by way of India and Suez. The last mail for England, by way of San Francisco, reached London from Yokohama in thirty-six days, while the Yokohama mail via the Suez Canal was fifty-three and one-half days reaching its destination.

A recent novel, "A Burgundian Vintage," by Amelia B. Edwards, makes the ludicrous blunder of comparing its hero to "an overseer in a Massachusetts cotton field, pacing backward and forward all day long."

The Sophs and Freshmen of Harvard College have signed an agreement to stop hazing, and those under suspension for recent acts of the kind have been recalled.

One of the most prominent of North Carolina industries, that of turpentine manufacture, has lately received a strong new impetus.

The German army is about to be equipped with a new weapon, which is represented to be superior to either the Werder or the Chassepot gun. It is said that the gun will do execution at 1,700 yards, and can be discharged twenty-six times a minute. The arm is light and simple in construction, and this, in connection with its great range and the rapidity with which it can be fired, probably renders it the most effective infantry arm in the world.

There is a possibility, if not probability, that Cuba, the forced union of the Africans, will again assume a proud position in connection with commercial and maritime affairs. The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Suez canal routes place her again in the line of a direct communication with India, and the valuable trade of the Orient promises to find its way through her long deserted canals.

The acting Attorney General has given an opinion in relation to the eight hour law which, in effect, amounts to the fact that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics, now (then) in the employ of the government," and that all who have worked eight hours shall be so regarded, and that they should be paid a full day's wages therefor.

Somebody has dug up a copy of the first edition of Dryden's translation of Virgil, in which there is an engraving representing men dragging a load of hay, while all around are the sick, dying and dead horses—things in fact looking pretty much as they do now. The translation of the third book of the Georgics gives the symptoms of this ancient epizootic, and they are quite similar to those of the present disease.

PERSONAL.

Augustus Watters writes to the Newark *Sunday Courier*: Never did Mr. Beecher appear grand to me as on the occasion of my recent visit. In referring to the Woodhull outrage, I ventured to express my deep sympathy, whereupon, with a quiet uplifting of his iron-like head, he remarked: "My dear friend, I do not need any sympathy." Afterward he remarked he felt troubled for his friends, because they were troubled; but as for himself, he felt perfectly free upon the question. Those calling him to their claims as heirs, and brought suit to have the will set aside, which was tried before a jury. The case turned upon the question as to whether the Indian customs, in such matters, constituted such a marriage as might be recognized by civil law courts, and enforce as legal and binding in all respects. The decision was in favor of the plaintiffs, heirs, and the will is thus set aside. The case is one of great interest, as bearing on similar marriages in nearly all the Western States and Territories.

Among the most effective workers in the Republican ranks, during the great campaign just closed, was Thomas Nast, the artist. His services were simply heartbreaking, and we are glad to observe that the Union Republican Congressional Committee has addressed to him a letter of thanks for the efficient aid which the great party of the nation derived from his splendid imagination and skilful hand. Mr. Nast was not born upon our soil, but there are few among us who are more essentially American than himself, since he only came to the capital as a child who comprehends the American idea of exact and equal liberty and justice to all men, and lends his powers and functions to the establishment of this principle throughout the Republic. The fame the artist has earned the hearty commendation of the whole people.

A sad case of suicide is reported from Dublin, Ireland. The 25th of October had been appointed as the day for the celebration of the marriage of Hubert de Burgh, a young barrister of fine attainments, and Miss Margaret Rogers, the daughter of a magistrate, all of whom moved in the best society. The bridal party went to the church at the hour fixed, but the bridegroom failed to come. Finally, word was received that he had dressed himself for the important occasion, returned to his bed-chamber and cut his throat in five places with a razor. On receiving this sad intelligence the bride put on mourning, the bride being carried home in an insensible condition. No reason is known for De Burgh's rash act.

Apropos of the horse disease, and the use of dummy engines on street railroads, we notice that in some of the principal towns in England traction engines are used for the conveyance of garden stuff, and often produce and manures, to and from the country adjacent. They are generally run at night, but even in that case some of the inhabitants on the routes which they take, complain of the noise, on account of the horses' intake and the trumor they cause to buildings. Some residents assert that it is impossible for them to sleep, and actions in some cases have been commenced against the owners of these engines in the local courts. Of course they could not be run during the day, as they would seriously interfere with vehicles drawn by horses.

It is rumored in North western newspaper circles that the Chicago *Times*, which, it must be admitted, during the late campaign rendered the Republican party excellent service by its indexible opposition to Mr. Greeley, will shortly come out as a distinctive Republican paper, with the view of filling the place heretofore occupied by the *Tribune* of that city. How much credence is to be attached to the report we are unable to state. It is certain, however, that the journal in question has been leaning somewhat toward Republicanism for a considerable time.

The New York *Sun* continues to poke fun at "Dr. Greeley," as it persists in calling the late candidate of the Liberals, wherein it manifests generosity without parallel. Since the defeat it has undertaken to show Mr. Greeley how nobly he has done, and tells him that he "was the best candidate that could have been chosen at Cincinnati." Insatiate *Sun*! will it never be satisfied?

It is solemnly announced by some weather-wise or otherwise authority that "the geese walk sideways," and we must look out for a cold winter. Wonder what animal or bird these meteorological prophets will drag into their service next?

Perry Wyndham, who cut a dash as a cavalry colonel in our late war, is eating a paper in India.

A STRIKE FOR LIFE.

Desperate Attempt of a Condemned Murderer to Escape from Jail at West Chester, Pa.

George Grant, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Spence, and sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday next, made a desperate but fruitless attempt to escape from the jail at West Chester, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon. About five o'clock, as supper was being sent to the prisoners, the keeper, Mr. B. F. Haines, entered Grant's cell, believing he smelled something burning, when the wretch assaulted him, striking him on the head with a sling shot, made of a stone weighing one and a half pounds, in a stocking, knocking him prostrate and senseless, cutting a fearful gash in his head, following the blow with another of less severity, when he made his escape from his cell over the prostrate, bleeding body of the keeper, into the corridor, and rushed for the outer gate, when he encountered one of the guard who had no firearms, but a baby of suitable dimensions for such occasions, which he used freely on him until the arrival of the underkeeper, who emptied the contents of four barrels of his revolver at him, when Grant retreated to his cell, uttering the most horrid imprecations, and declaring he would kill any one attempting to enter his cell.

Two of the inspectors were soon in attendance, also Rev. Mr. Evans, his spiritual adviser, who through the grate, used all their persuasive powers to calm him, but without avail. The outer door of his cell was then closed for the night. The wounds of the keeper are serious, but, it is hoped, not fatal. The best medical aid was immediately at his side, and expressed a hope of his recovery. The whole affair created a great excitement when it became known that Mr. Haines had been so badly wounded. He is a well known and highly respected citizen.

A Steam Engine for Street Cars.

However annoying and distressing the temporary effects of the present horse disease may be, it seems probable that lasting good may result. During the past fortnight the inventive powers of the ingenious people of the country have been quickened, and it is now announced by a New York journal that a new engine for propelling street cars has been invented, so compact as to occupy no more space than an ordinary base burning parlor stove, and which does not intrude upon passenger room. By the peculiar arrangement of the various parts economy of fuel is accomplished, the smoke itself is consumed, and there is no soot, cinders or noise. The engine has the power of five horses, and the cars, which are of the usual dimensions, can be controlled, as to stoppage and propulsion, quite as handily as though drawn by horses. The power can be increased at pleasure up to the capacity of a twenty-five horse power engine, thus enabling it to ascend grades of four hundred feet to the mile. The engineer can "slow up" in the space of thirty-two feet when the cars are going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The engine is placed upon the rear platform, so that the windows can be left open in pleasant weather, without the annoyance of smoke or cinders, as there is none of either, while any dust that might be raised is left behind, thus conferring a vast amount of pleasure and comfort upon the passenger. The tests made thus far have been most satisfactory.

Democratic Talk to Mr. Greeley After the Election.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Greeley's candidature therefore disappointed the expectations of all his early advocates. The great abolition chief failed to make any impression on the negro vote. The most eminent champion of protection has lost Pennsylvania by a larger majority than was ever before given in that State against any Presidential candidate. If these results, so contrary to previous expectation and probability, had been foreseen, Mr. Greeley would not have been nominated, or at least not by the Democratic National Convention. Had it been known beforehand that he had no hold either on the negro vote or the protectionist vote, it would have been seen that he had no advantage over any respectable Democratic candidate. It may be said, indeed, that there was a third body of voters outside the Democratic party—the Liberal Republicans—to whom Mr. Greeley could successfully appeal. But in truth, the Liberal Republican movement was, in its inception, a free trade movement, or, to use the language of its promoters, a revenue reform movement, and it was sheer self-delusion to put forward Mr. Greeley as representing that order of ideas.

Legislative Right to Authorize a Nuisance.

Our readers may remember the particulars of a suit brought against the New York Gas Light Company by a number of citizens living in the vicinity of the gas works, the ground taken being that it was a nuisance. A large number of witnesses testified to the noxious effluvia arising from the works, which in many cases had caused illness. A strong case was made out, and a judgment was rendered against the company declaring it a nuisance, and one which must be abated. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where a decision was given on Wednesday. The Judge holds that though the company be a nuisance, the Legislature has a right to authorize such a nuisance as this is, and conducted as this is with all the skill and care known to the present science, it is an unhappy circumstance that many are injured in their health and that property in the neighborhood is depreciated in value; but the question of the public benefit surpasses these considerations. The concluding language of his decision is that "the people are debarred by the acts which their Legislature have passed from taking a public complaint by an indictment for such a cause while the defendants conduct their business with skill, science and care."

Mr. Greeley's Consolation.

[From the Tribune of Thursday.]

The man with two wooden legs congratulated himself that he could never be troubled with cold feet. It is a source of profound satisfaction to us that office-seekers will keep aloof from a defeated candidate. He has had influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a sweeper appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a deputy sub-assistant temporary clerk into the paste-pot section of the folding-room. At last we shall be set alone to mind our own affairs and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every hour to help and people whom we don't know, and to spend our strength in efforts that only bewilder, perplex and disorganize assistance. At last we shall keep our office clear of blatherskites and political beggars, and go about our daily work with the satisfaction of knowing that not the most credulous of place-hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the powers that be. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election, for which we own ourselves profoundly grateful.

A "Liberal" Opinion of the Future.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Our readers cannot be surprised at this result, nor have they been kept ignorant of the influences that have produced it, or of the elements, moral and material, that gave triumph of Grant and, and nominally of the Republican party, represents. It marks a stage in the political revolution that is in progress; those that have condemned in the election will not be in the administration; nobody can longer pretend that the Democratic party still represents the country; and the Republican party, in its present estate, and with its present following and responsibilities, cannot, long hold together, either for good or for evil. Its work is now more than done; its object has carried it beyond its reason to be. Soon the country; and now it must give way, following its old enemy, to new instrumentalities and livelier organizations.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy rains and night dews which characterize the present season, are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low lying and swampy localities they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented. Malaria and damp produce little or no effect upon the system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from persons residing in fever and ague districts, who state that while their neighbors are incapacitated for labor by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chilogogic or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They eradicate the complaints in their most obstinate forms, and the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary losses to individuals, families, and the nation, from this cause, is appalling. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disturbances and derangements of the physical system are controllable by this genial restorative.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, 1872.

The local market is feeling the effect of the horse epidemic, especially among city dealers, who being unable to deliver goods, can make no collections. Shipments have almost ceased, both by rail and river, which checks the flow of trade in all directions. In the meantime the paper will mature regardless of the fact that funds to meet it come in slowly.

—In the loan market the demand still continues at stiff rates. As a bill broker remarked to-day, "he was full of the best gilt edged paper, but not a dollar of money." Persons not borrowers cannot appreciate the situation till they come to make the experiment of offering their promises to pay in exchange for legal tenders.

—Some local securities are offering. We hear of one lot of ten thousand city fives for which 75½ is asked. Such a lot would hardly go begging for a purchaser if money was not as scarce as it is.

—The agents for the sale of the Arkansas State bonds, issued in aid of the Central Railroad of Arkansas, announcing the advance of the price of the bonds to 75, say: "The road is running regular trains to Clarendon, sixty-one miles, and the earnings are beyond our best anticipations." All of the advanced securities they are one of the best paying investments now offered, and with the improved feeling of confidence in Southern securities since the election, they will doubtless rapidly advance in price.

—We have been shown a counterfeit $50 legal tender of the new issue, of which we published a notice some time ago. The note is one of the best executed counterfeits we have seen and calculated to deceive any but experts. Since the counterfeits on the old issue of $50 greenbacks, which were so good an imitation that the government called in and cancelled all of the genuine ones, we have not had so dangerous an imitation.

The first thing that will attract attention is that the paper is plain, while that of the genuine is of that peculiar kind used by the Treasury, streaked through with threads of colored silk.

The number of this particular note is 75,329, B, a blunder on the part of the workman, as it shows immediately the note was not printed from a government plate, as by dividing the number by four there should be a remainder of 1 in series A, 2 in series B, 3 in series C, and none in series D. This arises from the fact that bank notes are printed on sheets in groups of four. Under the magnifying glass the lathe work of the note shows undoubted signs of its character, and will attract the eye of a bank teller, but hardly that of persons unaccustomed to scan money critically.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114¾	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	110	110	109⅞
New 5s	110	110	109⅞
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
Currency 6s			114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅞
United States 6s of 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅜
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Pacifics	114½

—We subjoin the official statement of the imports and exports, as entered at the New York Custom House:

The following table shows the imports for eight months ending with August:

	1872.	1871.
Entered for consumption	$141,994,353	$143,664,064
Entered for warehouse	138,845,308	192,483,304
Free goods	30,149,545	19,875,945
Specie and bullion	2,914,438	5,255,087
Total entered	$313,904,278	$271,278,400
Withdrawn from warehouses	94,258,782	85,735,447

The following shows the total export for the eight months ending with August:

	1872.	1871.
Domestic merchandise	$129,152,038	$146,314,092
Foreign, free merchandise	1,956,046	883,055
Foreign, dutiable merch'se	5,266,982	5,324,396
Specie and bullion	56,940,738	55,489,604
Total export	$193,302,949	$207,931,641
Total excluse of specie	147,983,214	152,449,137

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 8, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	10:12 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
Canton	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	....	....	....
Quicksilver	37⅝	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....
New York Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Erie	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Illinois Central	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111½	111½
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½
Chicago and Northwest	84½	84½	84½
Do. preferred	91	91	91
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½
St. Paul	38½	38½	38½
Do. preferred	72½	72½	72½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	88½	88½	88½
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	49
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penna. R. R.	49¾
Phila. and Reading	97⅝	United Co's of N. J.	120
Catawissa	61¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14½
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	56	Reading	99

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 9, 1872.

REMARKS—We scarcely know what to say about the state of the market, it, indeed, there be such a thing at present. The horse disease is still on the increase, and every branch of trade is more or less affected thereby. Few vehicles of any description are seen upon the streets. Manufacturers and merchants are full of orders for goods, but find it difficult, if not impossible, to deliver them. The customs of the days of yore have been revived, and goods are transported on sleds, on wheelbarrows, upon the shoulders of stalwart men and the heads of able-bodied women. We have no changes to note in market values—indeed, there is scarcely enough doing upon which to base prices.

We give below the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is fully supplied. Sales good cooking apples at $2 00@2 50 per bbl; common $1 25@1 50. Receipts 115 barrels.

ASHES—Unloading on the railings of the market: Pearls 11c@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4½@4½c; refined sort, arsenic 5½@6c; chlorate salts 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet at 40c@45c per gallon. Demand light.

BEANS—Demand moderate; sales prime new white navy at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common $1 50@2 00.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales in jobbing way at 32@35c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts, 32 packages. Market dull at 22@26c for prime to choice roll; solid packed 12@16c; bakers 8@10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand at the following figures: 1 lb cans $8 00 @ doz; ½ lb cans $5 25 @ doz; ¼ lb cans $2 75 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and steady at 4@5c, as to quality and condition.

BACON and PROVISIONS—Prices unchanged at the following figures: Sugar cured hams $1 10@2 00; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 11½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 12½c; plain hams 12½c; canvassed hams 13½c; pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9½; lard, in half bbls, 10½c; buckeye lard. Receipts bacon, thereon, 0.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—As cold weather approaches the demand is better. We quote at $4 50@5 per bbl.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Prime N. N. Goshen 14½@15c; Ohio Western Reserve, Dairy 13@14c; factory 14½@15c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

COUNTRY BACON—Sales in small way at 8@9c for hams; 5@6c for shoulders, and 5@6c per lb for clear sides; 4½@5c for sugar cured.

CANDLES—The market is dull and weak at 20c; mould 12c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Beeson's Pittsburgh Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50; Shoenberger, B. & Co., $2 50; Portland $4 00@4 25.

CANDIES—Market quiet and steady.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sacketts Bells and Carey's berries are made at $14 00@15 00 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12@13; common $9@10 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands, in round lots, at 25½@26c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market steady at 88 ₱ cans.

EGGS—The supply in the immediate neighborhood is fully maintained. We quote fresh at 28@30; limed 25@26c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts only 560 brls. There are no new features in the flour market, hence we do not change our quotations: Sales to choice spring wheat brands $7 25@8 25; red winter, $8 00@8 50; XX, $9 25@10 00; white wheat $8 50@9 00; XX, $10 00@11 00.

FEED—Bolted corn meal $2 ₱ bush; chopped rye $1 85; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn and oats $1 40; shorts $1 60; middlings $1 75@1 80; brown $1 25.

FISH—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported very backward, the usual fall rush not having set in. Fish at $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel No 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 25 and $8 in bbls; new codfish, $4 50@5 00; for new Labrador split, $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $7 50.

FEATHERS—No 1 geese, round lots, 60@65c; in small lots, 65@70c; common and mixed 40@45c.

GRAIN—Receipts of the receipts of grain during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,177	Corn, sacks	36
Rye, bbls, sacks	130	Rye, sacks	10
Oats, sacks	1,422		

Following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator on Thursday, November 7:

Wheat, bushels	1,170	Rye, bushels	1,514
Barley, bushels	1,411	Oats, bushels	3,340
Corn, bushels	1,180		

The market for all and prices for all varieties of grain unchanged. We quote white $1 82@1 85; red white $1 80@1 82; amber $1 80@1 85. Market quiet and unchanged in prices, with but little doing but in three or four lots. Corn—Shelled, on the 42c, and mixed at 39@40c per bushel. Corn—Shelled, on track, 42@43c; in elevator 39@40c. Barley—We quote sales in a small way at 90@95c. Barley—We quote prime at 90@95c; choice to fancy 95@$1 00 per bushel.

GROCERIES—Job, in giving his sublime and magn ficent description of the noblest animal of brute creation, was certainly as ignorant of his humiliation as he was proud of his glory and strength. To say the least, he had never seen a sinking case of the "Spanish," and if he had, we doubt whether, with his wonderful powers of description and fine poetic imagination, he would have been equal to any better day allotted to mortals than those of yesterday. Inexcusable and "jaw breaking" names to the disease which has made him "afraid as a grasshopper," and from "pole to pole in the valley," has turned his fierceness into the meekness of the lamb. Well, they all have been distanced by the slow peddling on, and instead of the clear, ringing crack of the whip, our ears are now greeted by the once familiar cry, "Whoa, Buck!" "Haw, Berry," with the on-to-many and strongly allowable oath thrown in. To come down to sober prose, we may say that business is certainly not encouraging, unless taken only upon the condition that they will be filled when this last sensation has become a thing of the past. Some of our Liberal Republican friends assert that it is a judgment visited upon the people in consequence of the election of Gen. Grant, but we don't believe it. Our country friends will readily understand what is in that they do not receive their goods. The only word of comfort we have to speak to them is that the sooner they are favorable for the speedy recovery of the diseased horses. Prices remain steady. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9½c; Hayl, G & Co., 10c; Woodward yellow 10½c; Knight's extra C 11½c; Havemeyer & Co, yellow C 10c; H. A. E. extra C, 12½c; Monumental C 12c; H. W. & Co. extra C, 12½c; Valentine da 12½c; Calvert's B 12½c; do A 13c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; crushed 13½c; P. Rihouldjer, Demarara 10½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24½; prime 23@24c; good 21@22½c; fair 20@21c; roasted, loose, 24@25c; roasted, in packages, 29c.

Syrups—Goldens—Drips, choice 85c; Union 75c; H. A. E. extra, 85c; do fancy 85c; Reverse 80c; maple 90c; extra maple 95c; crushed 95c@$1 00.

Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c.

Yard-oil—Half strained 70c; whale oil 90c.

Wine Must—Standard brands 12c per gal.

Honey—Market dull, with sales in a small way at 32@35c per lb.

HAY—Sales of baled on track and wharf at $23@26 ₱ ton for choice quality and medium.

HOPS—Demand white, in jobbing lots, @2 00 per bbl; nothing doing.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4 00@4 50; hickory nuts $1 25@1 50; walnuts 70@75c ₱ bush.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3 00@3 25 per bbl; yellow $2 75@3 00; reds $2 00@2 25.

POTATOES—Peachblows, car lots, 62@65c per bushel; store 75c. Jersey sweets $3 75@4 per bbl. Baltimore sweets $3@3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens 50@55c per pair; dressed 11@12c per lb; live ducks 75@80c per pair.

SALT—Are held at $1 10@1 20 per ₱.

SAUSAGE—Sales at $5 00 per case of six dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush; clover $4 50@4 80.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 06@c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 9, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues dull and sluggish, pur patches from the oil regions report an advance of 1½@2c per barrel at most points. This fact made holders of the material jubilant. Parker's was quoted at $4 30@4 35, with sales; prices advancing; the previous day's prices were $4 10@4 20 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was excited, but prices were no higher. The sales were the largest we have reported for some time, viz: 10,000 bbls in bx, Philadelphia delivery, 26½c; sales here, F. O. B. on cars, 25c per gallon.

[By Western Union Line.]

NEW YORK, November 8.—Closing November 7.—Crude, in bulk, held higher in sympathy at 14½@14½c, in all Line South of the old Ferry; 14½c delivering to end under 60; pass one north of the creek market, 15c; quote 30@31c for prime to choice in bbls; 32@33c for extra. Refined, Philadelphia delivery: Market very unsettled and weak; no transactions reported. We quote nominal at 28@29c; spot deliveries.

The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning says: No sales or upper road on lower road there was an advance of 1c on the quotations of yesterday's closing, and sales at 26¾@26¾c; also lower road, 600 bbls spot 4 22½; lower road, 400 bbls spot 26¾@26¾c.

BOSTON, November 8.—Market opened at 24½@25c; closed at 25c.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 8.—Market strong at 25½@26c.

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market quiet; sales at 24 75, all New Line—Market firm at 25c. Refined in better feeling; S W 26½c; crude 15½c; cases 30½@31c; December 27½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 8.—Market quiet and firm; sales 4 00.

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet and nominal at 24 00.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—No market; held at $4 00; no sales; quiet and prices.

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market quiet but firmer at 24½@25c; $4 75 sealed; lower road $4 00; upper road $4 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market quiet and firmer; sales 24½@25c; $4 75 sealed; lower road $4 00.

TIDIOUTE, November 8.—Market very firm with a good demand at 25c.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 8.—Market strong; sales at 25½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
D. Young	Rhoads, Oil Works	450
J. Rodwell	Model Oil Works	150
Butterfield	Standard Oil Works	154
Hare Hacket	American Oil Works	200
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	150
Duncan & Young	Standard Works	148
Duncan & Young	Keystone Oil Works	150
Duncan & Young	Keystone Oil Works	302
Duncan & Young	Commercial Oil Works	302
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil Works	302

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	Model Oil Works	188
Standard Oil Works	American Oil Works	72
Imperial Oil Works	Imperial Oil Works	198
Keystone Oil Works	Commercial Oil Works	212
Eagle Oil Works		462
Total		3,186

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 6, 1872.

Consignees.	Destination.	Barrels.
Standard Oil Works	Philadelphia	200
Central Refining Co., 208 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia		851
Total		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 8, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Nov. 7	1,720	6,500	2,800	....	....
Friday Nov. 8	80	2,100	....	....	....
Total	1,800	8,600	2,800	....	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Nov. 7	1,800	3,900	2,800	....	....
Friday, Nov. 8	1,500	4,000	....	....	....
	3,300	7,900	5,600	....	....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been heavy, though the greatest proportion consist of through stock. The market here continues dull and sluggish, partly on account of the holidays. Shippers are offering about the same as yesterday, unless it is prime, and this left several lots of common cattle on owners' hands. A good many were shipped east on commission and the balance remain unsold. Market closed dull at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,300 lbs, $6 to to $6 25; do, 1,200 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; do, 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; do, 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 75; common 900 lbs $3 75 to $4 25; do 800 lbs $3 25 to $3 75; stockers, $3 25 to $3 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs since. The market is dull and slow, with few hogs changing hands. At this writing there is a good many hogs in the pens, with no fair prices. Many were shipped east on commission. Below will be found the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 65 to $4 95; prime do $4 75; fair do $4 60 to $4 70.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep have been light since our last report. Trade remains dull and there has been no change in prices. Demand light and hardly equal to supply. Below will be found the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 00@$5 25; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00@$5 25.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 8.—American Pig—There is a fair demand for No 1 American iron for immediate delivery, but transactions are checked by the scarcity of stock. We understand $50@60 has been offered to holders of contracts with the Allentown Company, but owing to their inability to deliver purchases have had to be postponed. For No 2 there is no inquiry, and for easier tone, especially for 60 days ahead, and for No 3 the market is dull at $2 87½ per ton delivered for such delivery. Included in the transactions of the past week have been 2,000 tons No 1 Allentown at $3 00@3 06; 1,000 tons for immediate delivery No 1 at $3 00@3 06; No 2 at $2 90@3 00; Gray Forge at $2 75@2 80, and mottled and white at $2 80@2 90 per ton. The above are quotations for Lehigh brands. Higher prices makers can be obtained, say, $2 or $3 ₱ ton less.

Scotch Pig—The near approach of the close of inland navigation stimulated free purchases early in the week for export to Europe, and there was a little more than the usual more inclination on the part of importers to meet the views of purchasers. Toward the close, however, the market has presented a more quiet appearance, the occurrence of the holidays, and the difficulty that has been constituted a legal holiday, having in a measure interfered with the regular course of trade. Low lots of inferior brands of pig iron having been offered in the market at lower figures, and the demand for the better brands being still commands good prices. Messrs. Glasgow report that for Glengarnock, Summeries and Langloan 25s 3d per ton more has to be paid for immediate delivery than for delivery 14 days ahead. The market on the other side still appears to be under control of the "bull" interest, who continue to be aided by the iron makers storing their iron. The transactions include 150 tons Glengarnock from store, at $38; 250 tons Coltness, for shipment to Boston, at $38; 250 tons Summeries, for shipment to Boston, at $38; 200 tons Glengarnock from shipside, at $38; 250 tons Langloan, for shipment to Boston, at $38; 200 tons Carnbroe, for shipment to Boston, at $38; 250 tons Carnbroe, for shipment to Philadelphia, at $38@$38 50; 200 tons Carbroe, $38@$38 50; Gartsherrie, $38@$38 50; Glengarnock, $38@$38 50; Eglinton, $38@$38 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—Tobacco firmer, though sales are very light. Hogging dull; heavy $4@$4 25; light $4 25@$4 50. Cotton quiet and unchanged; unloading upland 19½c. Hops $4 50.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 9, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms, by the various railroads, for October, 1872, also a comparison with previous years:

	Oct. 1869. cars.	Oct. 1870. cars.	Oct. 1871. cars.	Oct. 1872. cars.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	714	964	1,717	811
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	460	484	540	346
Pittsb'g & Connellsv'e	23	98	161	151
Allegheny Valley R. R.	75	84	68	58
Penn'a R. R.	583	491	498	387
P. C. & St. L.	....	....	64	91
W. Penn.	....	....	17	474
Number cars	1,824	2,061	2,900	3,179
Total tons	18,240	20,610	29,000	31,790

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co.	....	....	97	97
Caughey & Hallman	....	....	169	169
Jo Baily, Furnace	110	....	....	110
Rees, Graff & Co.	....	....	11	11
J Reamer	....	....	33	33
Byers, McCullough & Co.	4	....	8	12
Paul Jones	....	....	11	11
McIntosh, H & Co.	....	....	11	11
Rodgers & Bro.	4	....	1	5
Wm. Clark	....	....	7	11
Brown & Co.	4	....	14	18
Zug & Co.	11	....	7	18
Atha Works	....	....	24	24
W Porter	....	....	5	5
Meredith, P & Co.	....	....	10	10
Coleman, P & Co.	....	....	22	22
Bradley & McCoy	....	....	34	34
J Wood, Sons & Co.	....	....	10	10
Isabella Furnaces	....	....	78	78
Lewis, Oliver & P.	....	....	11	11
Whitaker & Co.	3	....	15	18
Whitaker & Bro.	10	....	18	28
Brown & Co.	11	....	11	22
Graff, B & Co.	7	....	47	54
J Painter & Sons	13	....	....	13
Pittsburgh Forge Works	11	....	23	34
Wm Bailey	....	....	4	4
Total	191	....	630	811

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co.	7	21	....	28
Pittsburgh Boat Works	18	....	10	28
Lucy Furnaces	162	....	....	162
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	169	....	....	169
Soho Furnace	4	....	....	4
Hussey, Wells & Co.	11	....	4	74
Isabella Furnaces	74	....	....	74
Carnagie, K. & Co.	....	....	4	4
Zug & Co.	15	....	2	17
Wilson, Glass & Co.	17	....	....	17
Painter & Sons	3	45	28	76
J. Moorhead	....	....	1	1
Rees, Graff & Co.	3	....	4	7
McKnight, P & Co.	21	....	....	21
Jackson Furnaces	....	....	44	44
Lewis, Oliver & P.	....	....	7	7
Wood, Sons & Co.	34	....	....	34
Caughey & Hallman	7	....	6	13
Shoenberger	....	....	....	....
Total	754	82	140	946

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jch - Woodfield	13	Nimick & Co.	4
Jch - Turtle Creek	1	Caughey & Hallman	6
J. W. Turner	6	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	5
Jch. & Al.	3	Redman Wister	3
Total	23		469

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co.	34	McKnight, P & Co.	25
Nimick & Co.	31	Byers, McC. & Co.	8
Lewis, Oliver & P.	3	Isabella Furnace, o.	3
Wm. Clark & Co.	3	Wm Clark & Co.	3
Zug & Co.	12	Reese, Graff & Co.	7
Jch. & Al.	3	McKnight, P & Co.	3
John Moorhead	3		
Total	89		350

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnegie, K & Co.	28	Harbaugh, M & O.	6
P. Slater & Son, m	18	Sm Cl ex & Co.	6
Jas. A Co., m	2	Mullen & Co., m	2
Lowrie & Co., m	2		
Total			94

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Chalfs & Bro.	8	W. Porter	3
Nimick & Co.	3	Harbaugh & Co.	3
Total	11	Garrison & Co.	151

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 9, 1872.

There has been more inquiry for metal this week, and the indications are that the sales will increase hereafter and the market be more active for the balance of the year. We are not likely to change much from present rates. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons gray forge	$48 00—4 mos
1600 tons No 3 Gaylord	50 00—4 mos
1000 tons white and mottled, for mine	50 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	50 00—4 mos
1,000 tons strictly open gray rod short at furnace	50 00—4 mos
500 tons strictly open gray rod short at furnace	47 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled rod short at furnace	44 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled nontral	44 00—4 mos
1,000 tons white and mottled cold short at furnace	45 00—6 mos

Anthracite.

30 tons No 1 foundry	$40 00—cash
30 tons No 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
30 tons No 1 foundry	51 00—4 mos
10 tons No 2 foundry	51 00—4 mos
100 tons No 1 mottled	45 00—cash
100 tons Chickie's forge at furnace	45 00—cash
100 tons Chickie's forge at furnace	46 00—cash
200 tons Chickie's foundry at furnace	47 00—cash

Hanging Rocks.

70 tons No 1 Olive	$50 00—4 mos

Muck Bar.

50 tons cold short	$70 00—cash

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	Graff, B & Co.	2
Jas Wood, Sons & Co.		1
Total		3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	Hussey, W. & Co.	2
Caughey & Hallman	J Painter & Son	2
Lucy Furnace Co.		15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead	Caughey & Hallman	3
Total		3

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBIA AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co.	Harbaugh, M & Co.	1
Total		1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co.	McKnight, P & Co.	1
McKnight, D & Co.	Beyers, McC & Co.	1
McKnight, P & Co.		1
Total		3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1 05 seller November; $1 06¾ seller December; No 1, $1 16; No 2, $1 03¼. Corn dearly, closing quiet at 31½@31¾c cash and seller November; 31½@31¾c seller December; rejected 29@30c. Oats quiet at 22½@22¾c cash, 22c seller December, 22c seller January. Rye firm and nominal at 58c. Barley steady; No 2, 80@80½c; rejected 72@73c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, old mess pork at $15 00 for spot, and $12 50 seller January. Lard 9c for cash and lower; shoulders nominally 6½c; short ribs sides 9½c; short clear sides 10c. Hams 11½@12c. Dry salted and preserved hams 8c at 10@11c for spot, and 8½@9c for November. Green hams 8½@8¾c for present delivery.

WHISKY—Firm, with sales at 89½c, but generally held at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Cotton quiet and in buyers favor, middling uplands 19½c; sales of futures amounted to 2,200 bales for November 19 5-16c bales; December 19 7-16c; January 19 9-16c; February 19 13-16c; March 19 15-16c. Flour—Receipts, 14,000 brls; sales, 9,000 brls. Market heavy and 5@10c lower, with a moderate export demand; superfine western and State $4 60@4 75; common to good $4 75@5 10; extra Ohio $5 00@5 40; St. Louis $5 20@5 40; choice do $5 45@5 75; white wheat extra Genesee $5 75@6 25; southern dull and heavy; sales 1,100 brls; common to fair extra $5 10@5 50; good to choice $5 60@6 25. Rye flour steady at $4 25@5 00. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 2,000 brls; Jersey $3 60@3 75; Brandywine $3 75@3 80. Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 08@1 09; No 2 Milwaukee $1 09@1 10; No 1 do $1 12@1 13; winter red western $1 15@1 16; am

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

DRESDEN, November 8.—The festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue.

MADRID, November 8.—General Gaminde has been relieved of his command as Captain General of Catalonia, and General Balderisf appointed his successor.

NICE, November 8.—Cardinal Luigi Amat, Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-six.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅛. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 91; 5-20s of 65, 93; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 87¼; Erie 42¾. Petroleum—Refined 19⅛ @19¾d.

FRANKFORT, November 8.—United States bonds 5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, November 8.—Rentes 83 francs 15 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased one million francs during the week.

ANTWERP, November 8.—Petroleum—Refined 56 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9⅝@9⅞d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 10-day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales for the week amounted to 62,000 bales, 9,000 of which were for export and 8,000 for speculation. Yarn and fabrics at Manchester were dull and tending downward. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s. Flour 25s. Corn 38s 5d@38s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three day 18,000 quarters, all American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 47,000; American 23,000 quarters. Mess pork 58s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 33s 6d. Tallow 43s.

CITY MATTERS.

Accident.

A carpenter named Crosby, while working yesterday morning in the second story of Mitchell's new building, now in course of erection on Fifth avenue, Oakland, missed his footing and fell to the first floor, and suffered a fracture of two of his ribs, and also sustained severe bruises. He was removed to his home on Fifth avenue, near the Market House, when a physician was summoned, who attended him.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Hon. Joseph Walton for the purpose of taking some action relative to the strike among the miners employed in the mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys.

The meeting was organized by electing John F. Dravo President, and appointed George Miller Secretary.

Mr. Peter Haberman offered a resolution that the coal operators of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valley adhere to the prices paid to the miners at present.

A protracted discussion now ensued, and all who took part said that they were unwilling to accede to the demands of the miners, and urged all coal dealers to resist the demand. After nearly all present had spoken, a preamble and resolutions, the import of which was that the dealers refused to accede to the demand of the miners for an increase of wages, were adopted unanimously.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

New Organ for St. Bridget's Church.

The magnificent new organ for St. Bridget's Church, Enoch street, Eleventh ward, Rev. J. Tracy, pastor, was placed in position yesterday. It was built by Messrs. Derreck & Co., of Erie, Pa., and combines some special improvements in swells, diapasons, trumpets, &c., similar to those in the organs in the Milan, Cologne and Antwerp Cathedrals, and not found in any organ in the United States. The organ is seventeen feet from twenty-two feet high, eleven feet deep, with rich walnut case. The front speaking pipes are highly polished and very rich ornamented in gold and colors. The organ has two manuals and pedals. The keys are of the best ivory and ebony. The instrument has twenty-eight stops, a range of forty-eight notes, and the volume of sound compass is said to be equal to any in the city. The new organ cost five thousand dollars, and will be a decided addition to the beautiful new church edifice, now nearly completed. The organ will not be put in use before about next Thursday week, on which occasion a Grand Sacred Concert will be given. We understand that Miss Lizzie Kirk will preside at the organ, and the accomplished Prof. Thos. F. Kirk will wield the baton as conductor.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock Sales to be Inaugurated.

We learn that Messrs. Cole & Irwin, the enterprising real estate firm, are about to establish a regular stock exchange and will commence regular stock sales in the hall formerly occupied by the Board of Trade, over the Third National Bank on Wood street. This is a good move and will undoubtedly be duly appreciated by the business community. The premises occupied by the firm are commodious, conveniently located and admirably adapted to the use intended use. The first auction sale of stocks and securities will take place to-day, (Saturday) between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., M. T. Cole, Esq., will be sold at the head of mortgages and railroad, oil, bank and insurance stocks, which will be offered at that time specially.

There will be sales every week hereafter at such time as may hereafter be deemed most convenient to the business community, and the list of stocks to be offered will be advertised previous to each sale. The plan upon which mortgages will be sold is as follows: They will be numbered, the amount, time, where property is located, and if the value will be publicly made known, and sold to the lowest bidder, the latter being guaranteed a good title, or no sales. The drawer of the mortgage will be known only to the purchaser, making this particular class of securities a new feature in the public sale of stocks. Parties having stocks or securities for sale should send them with the first previous to the day of sale, in order that they may be properly registered and advertised. Capitalists and all interested in stock exchange will find it to their interest to attend the opening sale to-day.

THE ROSTRUM.

The Mercantile Library Lecture Season—Who Will Lecture To Us This Winter.

In another part of the COMMERCIAL will be found a card from the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, giving a list of persons who will deliver lectures before the season, and the subjects upon which they will dilate. They promise us talks from Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Bishop Simpson, Dr. Chapin, Edmund Yates, George McDonald, Daniel Dougherty, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Henry A. Wise, Hon. John B. Gough, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Prof. Sanborn, E. Tenney, Rev. W. H. H. Murray and Rev. E. A. Willetts —an array of the most brilliant speakers of the day. Several of the gentlemen are strangers, while others are so well and favorably known as to need but the simple announcement that they are to appear, to insure a crowded house. Thereby the orchestral organization has been secured, and will afford welcome relief in the dreary interim between the gathering of the audience and the appearance of the speaker.

The season tickets for the course are now ready and can be obtained at the Library, Penn avenue. Reserved seats for the entire course will be sold with season tickets, for six dollars, and price of tickets without reserved seats will remain, as heretofore, at four dollars. The Library Association have heretofore earned the gratitude of the public for the high intellectual treats furnished by them, and we hope they may meet with deserved encouragement this winter.

"THE HORSE DISEASE."

A Preventive Suggested.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, No. 25 DIAMOND, } ALLEGHENY, November 7, 1872. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If it be the case, and it by no means impossible, that this troublesome affection is propagated or distributed through the instrumentality of minute fungoid sporules or minute animalcule floating in the atmosphere, then it is evident that anything which will arrest those sporules or animalcule on their way toward the mouth or nasal passages of the horse, would stop the disease. Prof. Tyndal has shown that a loose pad of cotton or wool investing the nostrils of a man intercepts "haze and dust" on their way to his lungs. Suppose, then, that the hypothesis of animalcule or sporules be correct; then it seems rational to believe that if the mouth and nostrils of a horse were loosely covered by a pad of cotton wool he would be in some measure protected against this peculiar form of disease. The pad would require to be large enough to cover the anterior portion of the upper and lower maxillæ, so as to form a complete though loose investiture for the mouth and nostrils, and must be made close to answer the purpose and yet allow of free respiration. This I offer as a suggestion as regards animals not yet attacked by the epizootic, and for application also in districts where the disease has not yet made its appearance. Of course it will be understood that if the hypothesis be incorrect, the concussion will be of no service. But at the same time I think that it would be advisable to make a trial of it. I am, &c., GEORGE HAY, Q. S.,

Professor of Chemistry.

P. S. The pad should be kept on at all times, except when the animal is feeding.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 8.—River nine feet six inches and falling. The Andes arrived from Wheeling and departed for the Ohio.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 8.—The river is falling with five feet four inches in the canal. The weather is almost incline to thaw. Quite a pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Comet and Queen Anne, Evansville. Departed—Comet and barges, for Memphis; Missouri, New Orleans; and Arkansas, Memphis.

The following are the officers elected at the Grand Lodge Convention at Cairo on Tuesday: Captain Woodson, Frank Carter, R. C. Lee, Jr., Thomas Carter, Jr., and James Howard.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 8.—Clear and cool; mercury 40 to 56. The river has fallen eight inches. Fort Hope, Capt. Fayette, Bell, Memphis; Comet and Bowie—Tarascon, Eddyville, R. H. Hunt and Chasmer, from Cincinnati. Business moderate.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 8.—River stationary, with twelve inches on shoals with canal. Weather cloudy.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 8.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Louisville, Naomi, Ohio river; Ed. Hoh, s, Cincinnati. Departed—W. J. Lee, Tinsley, Memphis; City of Cairo, Louisville; Hassage No. 2, Louisville; Mary Houston and Ben Boyd, Cincinnati. The Ben Boyd will go for New Orleans and leaves on Sunday. The river has risen a netcen inches. Clear and mild.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Arrived—Crescent City and Thomas Nee, Ohio river; Jas. Howard and Bob, Upper Mississippi. Departed—Lake Superior, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Wapello, Fort John Hardin, New Orleans; Chancellor, Vicksburg; Allow, Missouri river. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Cloudy and unsettled. River is rising slowly. Departed—Ed. Hoh, Cincinnati; W. J. Lee, St. Louis; John Ayle, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 8.—The river has raised eighteen inches in the last twenty-four hours. The Fort Smith can get through.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 8.—Departed—R. E. Lee. Up—Chas. Bodman. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Arrived—Nick Longsworth, Cairo; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Mollie Moore, St. Louis. Other vessels four hours.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Flour, corn, oats, bran and hay nominally unchanged. There is no movement on account of the weather. It has been raining steadily all day. Mess pork nominally $20. Bacon dull at 12¾@13½c. Hams scarce; sugar cured 20c. Lard—prime to choice tierce 15¾@16c; keg 16. Sugar—inferior 9¼c; fair 9¾c. Molasses—common to fair 59@63c; good to choice prime 65@66c; choice 68c. Whisky firmer at 90c@$1.00. Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; prices unchanged. Receipts 1,301 bales; week's sales 20,800 bales; net receipts 34,000 bales; gross receipts 39,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,000 bales, to the Continent 19,924 bales; coastwise 1,930 bales; stock 243,813 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8.—Cattle—Receipts 1,623. There was a fair demand for Texans for cooking at 3¾@4c. Fair to good natives sold at 4¼@4¾c. Receipts 14,000, at 4c@$4 35. Shipments 900. Hogs—Receipts 14,000. The market ruled quiet and closed dull and lower. Sales ranged from $4 25 to $4 50. Shipments 4,000. Packers only buying very sparingly.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 8.—Cotton steady; middling 17½@18c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 8.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15½c; middling 16¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 8.—Cotton is fair demand; good ordinary 15½@15¾c; middling 17¼@17½c.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Plague at its Height—Ten Fatal Cases Yesterday—The Majority of the Rolling Mills and Other Works to Suspend After To-Day.

The horse disease is still spreading rapidly, and the effect of the plague is now beginning to be felt in all its force. The impression has finally been removed that this city would escape the full ravages of the disease as experienced in the Eastern cities, as already seven-eighths of the horses here are affected, and the probability is that in a day or two scarcely a horse will be seen on the streets. The Streets were almost deserted yesterday, and the congregation of the corner policemen is now gone. The greatest inconvenience is now experienced in the matter of transportation, and the drivers of the few express wagons still seen on the streets command exorbitant rates. The number of wheelbarrows, hand carts, &c., brought into requisition yesterday, far exceeded the number used the preceding day, and to-day every hand express that can be secured will likely be used.

COAL TEAMS.

A number of additional ox teams were employed yesterday in conveying freight, which served, though in a very small proportion, to relieve the general depression of business. Mr. Roshouse, proprietor of the Roshouse hotel, corner Ohio and Arch streets, Allegheny, brought in a yoke of oxen yesterday from his farm. He had run out of coal and could not get a supply. There being no other alternative, he brought in his oxen, and at once had them engaged in supplying his hotel with coal. The oxen were so much appreciated by a number of our merchants, that they offered from $50 to $200 for the team, but the offer was refused. He was also offered $60 a day for their use, but this was also declined. Mr. G. Siedle, proprietor of a brewery on Troy Hill, started yesterday for Butler county in search of oxen, and expects to be back by next Monday, when he will again supply his customers with beer. Several other parties have also gone for oxen, and soon ox teams will not be an unusual sight.

THE COAL YARDS.

A large number of coal yards are now closed, and all those that have not suspended are greatly crippled in their operations. Almost all the horses attached to the extensive coal yards of Joseph Keeling & Co., on the South Side, are sick and the firm will be compelled to suspend to-day. The firm furnish coal to a large number of glass houses and rolling mills on the South Side, and all these will likely be closed in consequence. Many manufactories in the two cities will suspend after to-day for want of coal.

The closing of the coal yards, however, does not only affect the manufacturers but also the private consumer. In the Second ward, Allegheny, twenty-five cents a bushel was willingly paid, and the demand could not even be supplied at that figure. In other parts of the city a greatly advanced price for coal was also given. A large number of boys were engaged hauling coal in wheelbarrows and realized handsome profits. Many families hauled their own coal in wheelbarrows, and so far as we have learned no positive suffering has as yet occurred from want of coal. The continuous warm weather, Indian Summer, has benefited greatly by the track on that thoroughfare. A large number of merchants doing business on the street and their freight piled in front of their stores, which was greatly appreciated by them. All the roads have agreed to ship their freight for them firms down this thoroughfare, which will be a great convenience and materially enhance business.

The livery stables are nearly all closed, and only two or three have a few well horses left. On Thursday evening there was not a single case among the horses in Wilson's livery stables, in the Allegheny Diamond, but by last evening some dozen of the horses were affected. It is exceedingly difficult now to obtain horses. A gentleman